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Forestry for Indiana. By Dr. J. A. Warder. From the Transactions of the Indiana Horticultural Society for 1880. 8vo, pp. 7. From the author.

An essay on Timber Planting in Ohio. By Dr. John A. Warder. Columbus, 1880. 8vo, pp. 9. From the author.

1. Remarkable change in the color of the hair from light blonde to black in a patient while under treatment by Pilocarpin. Report of a case of Pyelo-nephritis, with unusually prelonged anuria. 2. Case of membranous croup treated successfully by Pilocarpin. By D. W. Prentiss, A.M., M.D. Philadelphia, 1881. 8vo, pp. 15. From the author.

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Description of the preparatory stages of Heliconia charitonia Linn. By W. H. Edwards, Coalburgh, W. Va. From the Cadadian Entomologist. Vol. XIII, August, 1881, pp. 158–162. From the author.

Department of the Interior. United States Geological and Geographical Survey, F. V. Hayden, U. S. Geologist-in-charge. Bull. of the U. S. Geol. and Geog. Surv. of the Terrs. Vol. VI. No. 1. Washington, February 11, 1881. 8vo, pp. 202, 4 plates. From the Interior Department.

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GENERAL NOTES.

BOTANY.[1]

GORDONIA PUBESCENS L'HER (FRANKLINIA ALTAMAHA MARSHALL).—This tree, so far as I can learn from the records, has not been found in the uncultivated state since 1790, when Dr. Moses Marshall saw it near Fort Barrington, on the Altamaha river, in Georgia.[2] It was first discovered by John Bartram in the course of his travels (as botanist to the king) through the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida in 1765. His son William, then only a lad, accompanied his father in his travels. Afterwards, in 1773, William Bartram undertook, in the interests of Dr. Fothergill, of London, a journey through the same region. His book of travels was published in London in 1794. He states that he found it as he journeyed southwards in the summer of '73 near Fort Barrington, where he had seen it ten or twelve years previously as he traveled with his father. After concluding his travels, which extended as far west as the Mississippi, and occupied several years, he returned to Fort Barrington in the autumn of 1778, to collect and send off seeds, roots, etc., of such plants as he had seen in his way. He there found it again in mature fruit, and states that he saw "two to three acres covered with the tree." The seeds collected by the Bartrams were distributed in this country and in Europe, and the trees growing from these seeds are all that we have left of the original discovery a hundred years ago.

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[1] Edited by PROF. C. E. BESSEY, Ames, Iowa.

[2] See his letter to Sir Joseph Banks, p. 563, in Darlington's "Memorials of Bartram and Marshall."

In March last I was requested by Professor C. S. Sargeant, who is in charge of the Forestry Department of the Tenth Census work, and also agent for the American Museum of Natural History in New York, to make an effort to rediscover the long lost tree, wood specimens of which were wanted to complete the series of forest trees of the United States for the Government, and also for the museum; to investigate its habits in the wild state, and to learn more of its geographical range. For that purpose I made a visit to Darien about the middle of March. At that time my only guide to the locality was the simple reference in our botanical books—"*found at Fort Barrington, on the Altamaha.*" I supposed at first it was to be sought for in the river swamp, but on consulting Mr. Bartram's Travels and learning more of the topography of the country I became convinced that it was not in the river swamp, it was to be looked for but in the flats and pine land branches.

Barrington stands on the north side of the Altamaha and about 16 miles from Darien, where the river has bluffs on its northern banks, thus throwing the whole swamp on the south side. The road from Darien, the same as it was a hundred years ago, passes mostly through damp, flat pine woods, until within about three miles of the fort, where commences a succession of dry and rolling sand hills, which extend up to the river. The site of the old fort is still to be seen, with its ditches and embankments marking the outlines. It retains the old name, and is now known as one of the ferry crossings of the Altamaha river.

I went up to Darien in company with a friend, traveling the same old road which the Bartrams and Marshall had used. We made diligent search on the way, but could not find it. This season of the year was unfavorable for the search for an unknown tree, as leaves, flowers and fruit had all disappeared. During the summer my friend, who has good knowledge of the flora of that region, went up three times—in June, July and September—making careful examinations along the road and the flats and branches near by, but failed to find it. He saw an abundance of *G. lasianthus* and *Pinckneya pubens* in bloom, but the object of our search could not be found. I made a recent visit to Darien in November. We went together again, making the fifth visit to the supposed locality. The following paragraph from William Bartram's account of his discovery of this tree furnishes the clue by which I was guided in my search. After detailing the events of his journey southward from Philadelphia to Darien he says: "I set off early in the morning (from Darien) for the Indian trading house on the river St. Mary, and took the road up the north-east side of the Altamaha. I passed through a well-inhabited district, mostly rice plantations on the waters of Cat Head creek, a branch of the Altamaha. On drawing near the fort I was delighted at the appearance of two beautiful shrubs in all their blooming graces. One of them appeared to be a species of Gordonia, but the flowers are longer and more fragrant than those of the *Gordonia lasianthus*.

Now this paragraph gives a clue to the situation. 1st. As he journeyed from Darien, it was, of necessity, *on the north side of the river;* 2d. "As I drew near to the fort." This is ambiguous, and may mean a few hundred yards, or even two or three miles, in a ride of 16 miles; 3d. The tree was evidently *in sight from the road, and probably not far off*, so as to be readily seen by any one passing that way; 4th. It was growing in company with another showy, flowering shrub. This other flowering shrub was most probably *Pinckneya pubens* (which was finely in bloom in June and July when my friend went up). The only other showy, flowering shrub which I saw in that region was *G. lasianthus*, and as Bartram knew that very well, the probability of its being Pinckneya is increased.

Now about two miles from the fort, and just at the commencement of the sandhills, the road passes between two pine land branches within 40 or 50 yards on either side, spreading out into flats which approach almost up to the road. Here was an abundance of Pinckneya on both sides, in fact the principal growth, and also the *only specimens seen from the road between Darien and the fort.* I suppose, at a rough estimate, there may have been "two or three acres covered with the tree," as Mr. Bartram states. They are so near the road, and so conspicuous when in bloom, as to arrest any one's attention, and especially one who was looking out for new plants. All the indications seemed to point to the spot as the one where the Franklinia was discovered. If, as I suppose, Pinckneya was the accompanying shrub, it reduces it almost to a certainty, as we saw Pinckneya nowhere else on the route. We stopped here, and my friend and I made a close and exhaustive search on both sides of the road. We saw plenty of *G. lasianthus*, and I gathered seed vessels of Pinckneya, but Franklinia was not to be seen. After satisfying ourselves that it was not there we rode on towards the fort, and then returned from the fifth unsuccessful search.

Whilst in Darien I met Mr. Cowper, a son of Hon. J. Hamilton Cowper, who was well known some forty years ago among scientific men for his culture and refined hospitality, and for the great interest he took in the natural sciences. Mr. Cowper informed me that his father had collected in his grounds all the trees and shrubs indigenous to that section of the country, but *did not have Gordonia pubescens* among them; that he himself had been hunting for it for several years past, having been up frequently to Barrington looking both in the river swamp, on the south side, and in the woods and branches on the north side. I also heard whilst there that a collector of seeds from some Northern house had come on from Florida to hunt for the Gordonia near Barrington, and that he was also unsuccessful.

What are we to think of all this? The two Bartrams and Moses Marshall saw it 100 years ago, without any doubt, for the trees growing from the seeds which they distributed give conclusive proof of its existence at that time, and in considerable quantity, in that locality. Since then it has been lost, even to the people of that region, and, as far as I can learn, has never been seen elsewhere. Was it confined to that single locality, and has it become extinct? This supposition is scarcely admissible without very strong proof. I confess I am at a loss for any explanation of its disappearance. I have thus given a minute and detailed account of my unsuccessful efforts, in the hope that it may assist any future explorer to solve the mystery of *Franklinia altamaha.*—*H. W. Ravenel, Aiken, S. C., Jan. 6, 1882.*

DIATRYPE DISCIFORMIS (Hoff) Fr.—It has been noted that the American specimens referred to this species differ somewhat from the common European type, though the difference has not hitherto been considered sufficient to warrant a specific distinction. European specimens from Cooke, Winter, De Thümen and Plowright are on beech, but, according to Fries, it occurs also, though more rarely, on oak and birch. American specimens in Rav. Fungi Car. and F. Americani are on *Magnolia glauca*, on the dead trunks and branches of which it seems to be very common from Southern N. J. to Florida. It is the form on Magnolia of which I wish to speak. In the spring of 1875 I sent specimens of this fungus to Baron de Thümen, who distributed them in his Mycotheca Universalis (No. 359), and afterwards in the Bull. of the Torr. Bot. Club, Vol. VI, page 95, published it as *Diatrype disciformis* Fr. var. *magnoliæ* Thm., noting that it differed in its smaller disk and indeterminate ostiola from the European form. Some years ago I had noticed that occasionally a magnolia trunk would be found on which the specimens of this fungus all presented a concave disk, depressed even below the general surface of the bark with white, dot-like punctures marking the place of the ostiola, and differing so much from the ordinary form that it might readily be taken to be a different species. The asci and sporidia, however, did not differ from those of the more common form.

In the autumn of 1874 a single magnolia trunk was found thickly covered with what was taken to be an old Diatrype, with the disks covered with little circular orange-red tremelloid caps of the same size as the disks and hiding them completely from sight. This was at that time supposed to be a species of Tremella, but it did not show the internal structure of that genus, nor could it be referred to any described species. So the matter remained till last November, when, on a collecting trip in the swamp, I again found a magnolia trunk covered with the little orange-red tremelloid disks. On removing one of these carefully with the point of a knife, behold the concave disk of *Diatrype disciformis* (?) with the white dot-like punctures marking the place of the ostiola! On further examination it was found that on some parts of the trunk the tremelloid disks had already fallen away, laying bare the white punctured stroma of the Diatrype. Another specimen on the same trunk had still further developed into the well-known form of *D. disciformis* var. *magnoliæ*. On looking further there were found a dozen or more trunks, all bearing specimens covered with the tremelloid disks as above described, showing plainly the various stages of development and demonstrating beyond the shadow of a doubt that *D. disciformis* var. *magnoliæ* has in the young state its stroma covered with the aforesaid tremelloid disks. I could not at first see why I had not noticed this before, as the magnolia and the Diatrype in question are very common: but this may be due to the fact that the little tremelloid disks do not long endure, but soon turn black and fall off.

The origin of the fungus is beneath the epidermis, which is soon ruptured and thrown off, revealing the red disk, which soon rises up even with or a little above the surface of the bark, soon after which, as already stated, it also falls off, revealing the true disk of the Diatrype, which, in the different stages of its growth, presents at least three different forms—first, concave and slate color, with white dot-like punctures; then convex and brown, the surface being slightly cracked and the ostiola scarcely visible; and finally the disk becomes black and the ostiola distinctly prominent. When it reaches this stage the asci have mostly disappeared.

It is further to be noted that in the European specimens of *D. disciformis* the epidermis does not adhere to the margin of the disk but forms a loose, free border around it, while in the specimen on magnolia the epidermis is closely adherent to the margin of the disk, and is also split in a stellate manner around it. In view of the facts now stated, it appears to me that *Diatrype disciformis* var. *magnoliæ* is worthy of specific distinction, and I have prepared specimens to be distributed in the next Century of North Am. Fungi, under the name of *Diatrype tremellophora.*—*J. B. Ellis, Newfield, N. J., Jan. 3, 1882.*

BOTANICAL NOTES.—Dr. Sternberg has seen "prehensile filaments" of protoplasm in a species of Navicula, and is thus able to confirm Dr. Wallich's views as to the motions of diatoms. In a letter to the *American Monthly Microscropical Journal* he says: "I have seen them frequently in certain diatoms [Navcula] found in abundance in the gutters of New Orleans." He used a 2-5 per cent. solution of iodine for suddenly killing and staining the filaments.——It is announced in English journals that B. D. Jackson, Secretary of the Linnean Society, will shortly bring out a new edition of Steudel's *Nomenclator Botanicus.*——Dr. Thurber is to publish a new edition of "American Weeds and Useful Plants," and asks for notes upon new weeds, directing attention especially to the aggressive grasses. Specimens are desired, and should be sent to 751 Broadway, New York.——S. E. Cassino, of Boston, announces for publication, at an early date, "A Manual of the Mosses of the United States," by Leo Lesquereux and Thomas P. James. It will contain nine or ten copper-plates illustrating the genera.——The same publisher announces also a "Manual of the Lichens," by Professor Tuckerman.——A. H. Curtiss' Fascicle v. of his southern plants is one of the most interesting yet sent out by him. Several of the specimens represent new species, some of which are curious. Some are new to our flora, as *Catesbœa parviflora,* a remarkable shrub from Southern Florida. This year (1882) Mr. Curtiss intends to spend in collecting in the Smoky-mountains of East Tennessee.——M. E. Jones, of Salt Lake City, has recently sent out his catalogue of specimens of California Plants, to be issued in fascicles. Many interesting species are represented, and this, with the low price ($30 per fascicle of 500 species), will make these sets very desirable.

ZOOLOGY.

NESTING HABITS OF THE HORNED LARK.—In the November number of the NATURALIST, Mr. Aldrich, of Webster City, Iowa, notices the finding of a bird's nest with eggs, near the Agricultural College, on the last day of March, which he ascribes to the snow-bunting *(Plectrophanes nivalis).* In this he must be mistaken, as no bird of that species probably ever nested within a thousand miles of Iowa.. There are, I believe, only two records of its breeding in the United States, and both of those were in New England. The bird to whom the nest that he discovered really belonged, was probably the horned lark *(Eremophila alpestris).* This bird habitually winters in Iowa in great numbers, and many remain to breed, which they always do very early in the season, with little apparent regard to temperature. Professor Arthur, of Charles City, Iowa, tells me that he has seen the snow blowing over the nest and mother-bird when the weather was as severe as midwinter. Some specimens that I shot in February and dissected, showed by the condition of the sexual organs, that the breeding